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geneous character of the formation is explained by the caving in of solution cavities and their subsequent refilling.

The theory presented seems to explain the larger features of the phosphate deposits, but the report should be considered a statement of progress of investigation, rather than the last word in explanation of the deposit.

W. B. W.

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*Water Supply of Eastern and Southern Florida.* By E. H. SELLARDS. Florida Geol. Survey, Fifth Annual Report, 1913, pp. 113-288, pls. 5, figs. 17, map 1.

This report covers in detail an area of twenty-two counties in which, for the most part, the artesian waters may be tapped by flowing wells. This area includes the outer rim of counties along the eastern, southern, and southwestern borders of the state.

The principal aquifer is the Vicksburg limestone of Oligocene age. Underlying the whole state, this formation is exposed in the central part and dips beneath younger formations to the east and south. These younger beds have not been well differentiated and some wells may obtain water from them, but strong flows are from the Vicksburg. The structure includes a low anticline with its axis dipping gently to the east in the central part of the state. The water-bearing horizon is 100 feet below the surface along the coast, and near the crest of the anticline. In the northeast corner of the state the wells are from 300-400 feet deep and at the southern extremity from 900-1,000.

The gentle dip of the strata does not furnish strong pressure in any locality and a head of 25 feet is rather exceptional. Local topography affects the distribution of the flowing wells.

In some areas there has been great development of the artesian water supply. There are not less than 500 flowing wells in the city of Jacksonville. Statistics covering recent years show a progressive loss of flow from the wells in this city.

Much of the artesian water of the state is not potable on account of mineral salts, chiefly sodium chloride. This is notably true in the southern part. All the underground water of the state is very generally charged with hydrogen sulphide, but its use for domestic purposes is not prevented thereby.

A small area of flowing wells in the western part of the state is not treated in detail in this report.

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